

THE DIRECTOR OF
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

National Intelligence Council

17 November 1982

NOTE FOR: Harry Rowen
C/NIC

[Handwritten signature]

Can't imagine just what this "recent US
intelligence survey" is

In any case, Halloran's account is a rather
garbled discussion of various countries and
their nuclear potential.

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cc: VC/NIC

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NEW YORK TIMES 15 November 1982 Pg. 3

Spread of Nuclear Arms Is Seen by 2000

By RICHARD HALLORAN

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 — A recent United States intelligence survey asserts that 31 countries, many of them engaged in longstanding regional disputes, will be able to produce nuclear weapons by the year 2000, according to military analysts.

The analysts said that because of this, American military forces would have to be prepared to engage in nuclear battles with countries other than the Soviet Union, even though American military planners put most of their attention today on the possibility of nuclear war with the Soviet Union.

Defense Guidance, a classified five-year plan of strategic direction for the armed forces, reflected that appraisal, saying that "a continued effort should be made to reduce the spread of nuclear weapons capability, particularly to nations hostile, or potentially hostile, to United States interests."

But the military planners who wrote the guidance for the signature of Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger were clearly aware of the prospects for nuclear armaments to spread, saying, "As nuclear capabilities spread, additional measures will be required to protect United States forces and interests."

Leading Role for Marines

Nuclear engagements with adversaries other than the Soviet Union would most likely require small tactical nuclear weapons rather than the large strategic missiles aimed at the Soviet Union, the analysts said.

In line with that, the guidance instructed the armed services that "Priorities should be directed toward achieving improved survivability, endurance, and communications, command, control, and intelligence capabilities of our tactical nuclear forces."

The guidance particularly directed the Marine Corps to "take the lead in developing a nuclear operations concept for its AV-8B, or Harrier "jump jet."

The intelligence survey comes against the backdrop of the nuclear freeze movement and the actions of antimuclear groups, both of which indicate a growing public concern about nuclear arms.

Advocates of a nuclear freeze have criticized both the United States and the

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WASHINGTON TIMES 15 November 1982 Pg. 4

Restoration of draft opposed by Vessey

By Russell Warren Howe
WASHINGTON TIMES STAFF

The nation's top soldier isn't sure we could win a war with the Soviet Union, doesn't expect much from the strategic arms-reductions talks in Geneva and doesn't want a restoration of the draft.

Gen. John W. Vessey, the first chairman of the Joint Chiefs to rise from the ranks, says of START: "It would be difficult for the Soviets to move from their present position during the present round."

He suggests watching Afghanistan. If Moscow decided to "cut its losses" and withdraw its 100,000 troops, that would be a "good sign for the rest of the world."

Vessey, at a weekend breakfast with defense correspondents, said: "They should declare a victory and leave."

The United States doesn't want a war with the Soviet Union, Vessey says, although he is "confident that our military forces would do very well."

Is he confident we could win? "I didn't say that. It's important that the penalty for taking us on be too great. I don't know whether we could win or not. What's your measure of winning? We don't want a war."

The greatest threat was brushfire wars, including those "in our own backyard — Latin America and the Caribbean."

Vessey's predecessor, Air Force Gen. David Jones, left behind strong recommendations for reforming the Joint Chiefs structure, summarized later in a magazine article by Jones. Vessey said that where the reforms made for more timely decision-making, without disturbing civilian control of the military, they would be made. There changes of law were necessary, recommendations might be offered.

Vessey comes into office at a time when congressional moves for defense budget-cutting are getting stronger. He foresaw "built-in inefficiencies" if the fiscal 1983 defense budget was delayed much longer. Money might have to be taken out of operations, maintenance and training to pay for weapons.

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15 Nov. 1982 Pg. 1

BUSH AND SHULTZ VOICE HOPE OF GAIN IN TIES WITH SOVIET

By SERGE SCHMEMANN

Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, Nov. 14 — Vice President Bush and Secretary of State George P. Shultz arrived in Moscow today for the funeral of Leonid I. Brezhnev and expressed hope that Soviet-American relations could now take a turn for the better.

Mr. Bush, in an arrival statement, and Mr. Shultz at an earlier news conference both spoke of a hope and readiness to work toward reduced tensions in United States-Soviet relations, and both suggested strongly that the change of command in the Soviet leadership offered a chance to initiate new efforts.

Mr. Bush characterized Mr. Brezhnev as "a strong man, a fierce fighter for his deeply held convictions." The Vice President said his arrival in Moscow was meant to "symbolize my nation's regard for the Soviet people at this moment of loss and to signify the desire of the United States to continue to work for positive relations between our two countries."

"It is in this spirit of seriousness and hope that we have come to Moscow," Mr. Bush continued. "We have come to declare to the Soviet leaders, to the Soviet people and to the world that the United States is devoted to the pursuit of peace and a reduction of global tensions."

"As we pay our respects to a renowned leader, let us also take this occasion to give serious thought to the great and positive opportunities that are before us all," the statement concluded.

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Mr. Bush, who interrupted an African tour to attend the funeral, flew to Moscow from Lagos, Nigeria. He arrived in late evening and drove from Sheremetyevo Airport to the House of Unions, where Mr. Brezhnev's body has been lying in state since Friday.

Mr. Bush, accompanied by his wife, Barbara, by Mr. Shultz, who had arrived earlier, and by Arthur A. Hartman, the United States Ambassador in Moscow, and his wife, walked into the grand Hall of Columns while an orchestra played the Death Suite from Grieg's Per Gynt suite. The Americans stopped before Mr. Brezhnev's flower-covered bier and bowed their heads a moment, then made as if to leave.

Americans Meet Widow

The Soviet protocol officer suggested that they might wish to meet with Mr. Brezhnev's widow, Viktoriya, and the American delegation moved to the chairs set up at the side of the bier for family members. Mrs. Brezhnev rose, and according to his subsequent account, Mr. Bush conveyed to her the condolences of President Reagan and the American people.

Mr. Brezhnev's son-in-law, Lieut. Gen. Yuri M. Churbanov, then thanked the Americans and told them the Soviet people hoped for peace with the United States.

There has been no indication yet whether Mr. Bush or Mr. Shultz will meet with Yuri V. Andropov, Mr. Brezhnev's newly selected successor, or any other Soviet leaders. The drama of a change in leadership and the burden of the largest influx of international leaders in Soviet history, American diplomats have suggested privately, may make a substantive meeting impossible to arrange, especially since the Americans are scheduled to leave Moscow tomorrow after the funeral.

Shultz's 'Message' to Moscow

At his news conference earlier in the day at Spaso House, the residence of the American ambassador, Mr. Shultz underlined that American policy "particularly right now" was a readiness to "work for more constructive relations than we've had in our recent past." Other elements of his "message" to Moscow, Mr. Shultz said, were that "we are realists," that "we're strong, and we'll stay that way," and that "we're ready to solve problems, and respond."

Mr. Shultz did not explain why the present was a moment particularly conducive to improved relations, and he declined to offer an assessment of Mr. Andropov or to predict the future of relations between the two countries. And while he underscored the opportunities for new efforts, he also sounded the more classical themes of the Reagan Administration — that the President expects "constructive behavior" from the Kremlin.

Mr. Shultz said the Administration's

VESSEY...Continued

Vessey prefers volunteers to a peacetime draft, although "speaking only as a citizen", he sees "benefits" from compulsory military training for everyone; "given peace", and congressional willingness to pay the higher cost of a volunteer force — such a force would be better.

He favors commissioning more experienced NCOs as officers — as happened to him in Italy in 1944.

Wasn't the volunteer force "too black and too poor?"

"This doesn't bother me," Vessey says.

"As a matter of fact, we are seeing now a spread in the economic and social strata from what we had before."

Of the troubled FA-18 Navy plane, the general says there is a "chance" that it will be abandoned. The decision would depend on the cost of making it acceptable.

Vessey is worried about the outdated forces of Turkey, the "key lynchpin for the southern flank of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)... Turkey needs help from the rest of NATO."

Like all his predecessors, the one-time infantry private stressed that the key to peace lay with the politicians.

"There are no parts of the world that we can write off," he says. "The combination of economic, political and diplomatic policies will have more to do with it (peace) than our military forces alone. Force is the underpinning."

position on a United States-Soviet summit meeting remained favorable "if it is well prepared so that it's possible to imagine something constructive might come out of it."

"In principle," he said, "the President is willing to have such a meeting, but only if it's constructive."

'Broader Approach' on Trade

Answering questions on the lifting of sanctions against the Siberia-to-Europe gas pipeline, Mr. Shultz sought to lay the stress on a "broader strategic approach" developed with Washington's allies on trade with the Soviet Union. The Secretary's speech echoed that of President Reagan when he announced the end of the sanctions yesterday.

Initial Soviet reports on the action were reserved. Tass, the official press agency, announced the lifting of the "so-called sanctions" in a two-paragraph dispatch followed by another from France, which said the French Government dissociated itself from the allied agreement and emphasized that the American embargo had been one-sided. Tass also carried a report from New York of "noticeable enlivening" in United States business circles at the prospects of reversing the damage purportedly done them by the "sanctions which were rashly introduced by President Reagan."

The policy statement to which Mr. Shultz alluded has not yet been made public, although Administration

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Soviet Union for what they consider to have been insufficient efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear arms.

The military analysts said the intelligence survey was based on assessments of each nation's scientific and technical capabilities, the industrial base, probable access to nuclear materials and financial status.

They said the analysts who worked on the survey paid special attention to the potential of each nation to receive technical and financial help from other nations, and particularly to the possibilities for converting peaceful nuclear facilities into producers of weapons.

The analysts also said that the study had not tried to determine which nations might make a political decision to acquire nuclear arms but limited the review to the ability to do so. They declined to make available the complete list, citing possible compromise of sources and methods, but confirmed many of the nations on it.

The United States, the Soviet Union, France, Britain, China, and India have produced nuclear weapons.

Israeli Production Suspected

In the Middle East, Israel has long been thought capable of producing nuclear weapons and has been suspected of having done so. Among the Arab nations, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Iraq were named.

Other Moslem nations named were Iran and Pakistan.

South Africa was the only sub-Saharan nation on the list, the analysts said.

In Asia, South Korea, Taiwan and the Philippines are candidates as nuclear powers. Japanese scientists have said Japan could acquire nuclear arms within a year of a decision to do so.

Potential nuclear powers in Latin America, the analysts said, are Mexico, Brazil and Argentina.

In Europe, those with the potential for producing nuclear arms include West Germany, Sweden, Italy and Spain. Other Western possibilities included Canada and Australia.

spokesmen reportedly sought to depict it as a tougher display of Western concern than were the sanctions.

The American delegation was among a long line of foreign presidents, prime ministers and Communist party leaders who descended on Moscow today for what is expected to be the most elaborate state funeral in the Soviet Union's 65-year history. Like Mr. Bush and Mr. Shultz, they were ushered in turn into the Hall of Columns, where in a bright pool of television lights they would stand briefly before Mr. Brezhnev's bier.